THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

VOL. X—NO. 48.] WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1868. WHOLE NO. 517.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

BY FRANK. DARLEY.

[From the New York Mercantile Journal.

CHANGES IN SOUTHERN TRADE.

For sometime the leading commercial papers of the South have seriously and earnestly been preparing the way for that vast change which into take place in the business relations of the various groups of our States toward each other, so soon as they shall have recovered from the disturbance occasioned by war.

It must be remembered—and the remark is not superfluous, for a great many seem to forget it—that in spite of the decimation of battles and disease, our numbers have been steadily increasing, both by natural growth and by Immigration. As they have increased, they have spread farther over the country, and the South has of late attracted a stream of new settlers from Europe and the North. A large proportion of these are skilled mechanics, and it will not be long before their labor and enterprise will find full occupation.

When the collision that took place between the Northern and the Southern States in 1861 was merely in preparation, Helper's notorious book, "The Impending Crisis," was largely made up of material to show how suicidally the Southern States depended upon their Northern associates for nearly every manufactured article.

"The North," said Helper, is the Mecca of our Southern merchants, and to it they must, and do, make two pilgrimages per annum—one in the spring and one in the fall. All our commercial, mechanical, manufactural and literary supplies come from there. We want Bibles, brooms, buckets, and books, and we go to the North; we want pens, ink, paper, wafers and envelopes, and we go to the North; we want shoes, hats, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, and pocket-knives, and we go to the North; we want toys, primers, school-books, fashionable apparel, machinery, medicines, nonsensues, and a thousand other things, and we go to the North to get them all. Instead of keeping our money in circulation *at home*, by patronizing our own mechanics, manufacturers and laborers, we send it all away to the North, and there it remains; it never falls into our hands again."

All this is likely now to be changed, since not only do the crowds that are flocking Southward carry with them muscle, the brain and the skill necessary to carry on the desired home trade and manufactures, but they take, also, certain modicums of money—and by their presence, and their consumption of commodities, create a fresh and ever-augmenting demand.

Could perfect tranquility be restored to the Southern States, as we hope will be the case under Gen. Grant's administration, this influx will be enormously increased. The eyes of thousands are turned longingly towards the beautiful valleys of old Virginia; the mineral and agricultural abundance of the two Carolinas, the enchanting coast regions of Florida, (the American Italy,) and the pastoral grandeur of Texas. Daily, almost, the facilities of transportation extend, and the return of crops has been such for the present year that the Southern papers, which are even now vigorously discussing the question, talk of *sixty millions* of surplus income to be in the hands of Southern agriculturists.

Helper, as early as 1860, reproached the Southern traders with draining away $120,000,000 annually from their own section to the North. If they could do this eight years ago, and leave the South as wealthy as it was, what ought not the surplus expending capacity of that region to become, five years hence, with the stimulous of free labor, and accessions of strength from every part of Christendom?

Certainly, its condition will no longer correspond with the description that Helper has given of the case in another paragraph.

"In infancy we are swaddled in Northern muslin; in childhood, we are humored with Northern gewgaws; in youth, we are instructed with Northern books; at the age of maturity, we sow our 'wild oats' on Northern soil; in middle life, we exhaust our wealth, energies and talents in the dishonorable, vocation of entailing our dependence upon our children and on our children's children, and to the neglect of our own interests, and of the interests of those around us, in giving aid and succor to every department of Northern power. In the decline of life we remedy our eyesight with Northern spectacles, and support our infirmities with Northern canes; in old age, we are drugged with Northern physic; and, finally, when we die, our inanimate bodies, shrouded in Northern cambric, are stretched upon the bier, borne to the grave in a Northern carriage, entombed with a Northern spade, and memorized with a Northern slab."

Now, although all this was true enough, it was but a natural, and, to the working people of the South, situated as they then were, the best result of their condition of society. Had the manufactures, as well as the landed property, been confined to the hands (comparatively few) of local capitalists, with the resources of involuntary service at the disposal of the latter, their dilemma would have been hard indeed.

All that has changed, or is about to change. Involuntary servitude, distinctly recognized as such, has ceased; the negroes have been set to work upon their own responsibility; the South has been thrown open to immigration. Northern and European capital is flowing thither; railroads are being opened in all directions; direct lines of steamers are about to be established between Southern and foreign ports, and an unheard of development awaits Southern manufactures as well as Southern raw production. The whole Southern press, backed by the business community, is working for this, and wisely, too.

DIRECT FROM CHINA.

A cargo of one thousand boxes of the new crop of tea, and one hundred passengers direct from Hong Kong, passed through the Suez Canal, to France, last week—an event, at first sight, insignificant, but marking a grand epoch in the history of commerce. An incident like this receives three lines of notice in the newspapers, while column after column is surrendered to rehash or to chronicling the small beer of Tom, Dick, and Harry.

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[From the N. Y. Express.

REMARKABLE PROPHECY.

Some six years before the Federal Constitution was adopted, a remarkable prophecy was uttered under the following related circumstances:

"In 1780 Henry Laurens, former President of the Continental Congress, was sent as Minister to Holland. On his way he was captured and imprisoned in the Tower of London, for fourteen months. When Lord Shelburne became Premier, Laurens was brought up on *habeas corpus* and released. After his release, he dined with Lord Shelburne, when the conversation turned on the separation of the two countries. Lord Shelburne remarked: 'I am sorry for your people.' 'Why so?' asked Laurens. 'They will lose the *habeas corpus*,' was the reply. 'Lose the *habeas corpus*!' said Laurens in astonishment. 'Yes,' said Lord Shelbourne; 'we purchased it with centuries of wrangling, many years of fighting, and had it confirmed by at least fifty acts of Parliament. All this taught the nation its value, and it is so engrafted into their creed as the very foundation of liberty, that no man or party will ever dare to trample on it. Your people will pick it up and attempt to assert it, but, having nothing else, they will not know how to appreciate it. At the first great question that arises the majority will trample upon it, and the people will permit it to be done, and so will gradually slide."

This is the substance as given by the distinguished writer quoted, verified by the lapse of [illegible] seven years.

When a people, without even a trial, are made States disfranchised in time of peace, the ballot taken from hundreds of thousands of intelligent white men and given to hundreds of thousands of negroes, when suffrage and majorities are wrested by military force and radical usurpation from whole States, as in Western Virginia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas and Florida—and, as from 1864 to 1868, when there is a quiet acquiescence in the mode and result of such transactions—the prophecy, made to Laurens, eighty eight years since, has simply become history. The United States Constitution in its guarantees of personal liberty, was founded upon the Magna Charta of our British ancestors, and we have seen it trampled under foot more times than the years which have passed since 1780. It is both our fault and our misfortune that this has been done—that a fragmentary Congress has mastered the federal executive, upset the federal judiciary, and often imprisoned, without a trial, tried without a jury, condemned without a hearing, and heard without reason or justice. When Rome fell it was because it disregarded the rights of Roman citizens, and the autonomy of Roman States.

THE DIFFERENCE.

A sprightly correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, writing from Raleigh, has the following:

"The chief resort of the Radical members of the Legislature is a Radical bar room, and here only does there seem to be a welcome for them. No true friendly hand grasps theirs as they come to the Capitol to participate in the Legislature of an entire winter; no smiling faces to greet them upon the streets—no; their presence brings gloom and disappointment to a people already crushed and down-trodden by their vile usurpation, their corruption and tyranny.

In striking contrast with the arrival of the carpet-baggers was the reception of Gov. Vance as he walked from the Yarborough House, on Fayetteville street towards the Capitol this morning. I suppose "Zeb" started from the hotel about 10 a. m., his point of destination being about one thousand yards from that establishment. Ten paces traversed, and he was saluted. "Hello! Governor, how are you?" and then followed the usual pump-handle hand-shaking, accompanied by all sorts of talk usual on such occasions. A few paces more, and the same scene is repeated, the pumping operation being made unusually laborious by the arrival of four or five more, who were bound to give "Zeb" the accustomed welcome, which comes from the hearts of all. The Governor, always ready had his "good word" for all, often making the meeting interesting with one of his inimitable anecdotes suitable to the crowd and the occasion. In this way "Zeb's" morning was occupied, and by dint of hard exertion he reached his objective point about 12 m."

CESSATION OF SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

The election of Grant seems to have worked like a charm in the South. We hear no more of murders, of squabbles between whites and blacks, of the troubles of "carpet baggers," or of the doings of the Ku Klux. We have reason to be altogether delighted at the news we now receive from the Southern States.—*N. Y. Times.*

There has evidently been some magic in all this, or else the *Times* draws upon its imagination for its facts. The latter is the true solution. The *Times* would have us believe that up to the 3d of November the Southern people breakfasted, dined and supped on horrors, and that it was their chief business and their supremest pleasure to slaughter negroes and carpet-baggers; but that, by some sort of hocus pocus, they abandoned this cruel spectrum and after that day and became quiet and exemplary. The *Times* is delighted" at the present condition of affairs in the South. The truth, if the *Times* want the truth is that the mendacious scribblers and hirelings employed to write up Southern outrages, as electioneering capital for the Radicals, have now lost their vocation. The election is over, the object sought to be accomplished has been attained, and there is now no necessity for outrages wherewith to fire the Northern heart. Should a demand for them spring up to-morrow, the same instrumentalities would be set to work, and outrages would be as plenty as blackberries in their season. The *Times*, which to-day affects to be "delighted at the news from the South—a States," would then, and as suddenly, affect to be "horrified at the news from the Southern States." The talk of the *Times* is all bosh. Every political outrage that occurs in the South prior to the election was brought on by Radical incendiaries and agitators. The moment they cease their evil work everything becomes quiet.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE AIR LINE RAILROAD FROM RICHMOND TO ATLANTA.

A meeting was held in Atlanta, Georgia, on the 5th inst., and was addressed by Col. Buford, at which private citizens subscribed $210,000 to the capital stock of the Company. Georgia is to aid the road as soon as twenty miles shall have been finished. Col. Buford asks only $500,000, of which the Danville Railroad Company will subscribe $100,000, thus leaving only $400,000 to be obtained. Private citizens of Atlanta have, as we have already said, subscribed $210,000. And the city of Atlanta itself will unquestionably take the remaining $190,000. So that the completion of the road at as early a day as possible may be regarded as certain. The road is to be commenced at Atlanta. From Atlanta it passes through Gwinnett, Franklin, Hall, Banks, and Habersham counties, in Georgia, thence into South Carolina, touching at Anderson Court House, whence it extends to Charlotte, North Carolina, where it will connect with the Richmond and Danville railroad. Col Buford says that the people of South Carolina are so impatient and importunate that they will hardly wait for him to get ready to build it. The citizens of Charlotte, N. Carolina, propose to build themselves the twenty miles of road between that place and the South Carolina line.

At present sixes the Atlanta *New Era*, the Selma, Rome and Dalton road will form the shortest line of communication between New Orleans and New York; but the air line, when complete, will furnish a shorter route than that by 100 miles, with no mountains to cross and light grades all the way, and by a saving in time, shortening in distance and a corresponding cheapness in rate, both trade and travel will seek this route in preference to all others.

The increase of licentiousness in this country, is pronounced before the Scientific Congress to be very great, and the late civil war pronounced to be the most prolific cause of this. The clergy and boasted philanthropists who believe in war and who are ready to get up another, if need be, in vindication of their extreme opinions, will please take notice. Preaching politics in the pulpit also has driven people beyond the good influence of religion, and in turn into the vortex of the world. The most popular social education for some years, both from the pulpit and forum, has been the law of personal, social and sectional hate, and this wonder is, with so many radical preachers an' teachers, immorality is not even greater than we see it.

But there are greater evils from war than personal licentiousness and political demoralization. Our recent civil war has changed our Federal Constitution, and, if not in the letter, what is a great deal worse, in its spirit. Part of this perhaps, grew out of the necessities of the hour, but more from the innovations upon Constitutional Liberty, which are the natural products of war. Thus we saw the Supreme Court recognize the South as a belligerent power, and then we were quite ready to quarrel with England for following our example. We also hasten to recognize a revolution in Spain, when we were so fierce to frown upon all powers which dared to recognize a revolution at home. The Czar of all the Russias becomes the source of our profoundest admiration, though this same Czar is the head and front of the worst despotism in the old world. War not only blinds men to all consistency and all decency, but seems to root out all that is moral in principle and conservative in character. The exception only proves the rule.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE NEW RADICAL PROGRAMME.

We see, therefore, with great encouragement, a movement, in several different quarters, to submit a constitutional amendment obliging all the States to make suffrage impartial in relation to national offices. We would have it so in regard to all offices, State as well as national. The amendment to the Constitution should provide that no State should make any distinction among its citizens in regard to civil or political rights or privileges, the right to suffrage or to eligibility to office, on account of race, color, or previous condition. The Constitution will not be perfect till sex also is included in this last enumeration.—*Wendell Phillips in the Anti-Slavery Standard.*

The proposed amendment if made will certainly work a radical change in the nature and character of the government. * * It will approach in some essential respects more nearly to the imperial form of a Democratic Government than many will think either wise or safe. We are inclined, however, to believe that it will obviate more serious evils than it will cause, and the tendency of public sentiment is clearly and strongly just now in that direction.—*New York Times.*

I have very good authority for stating that the negro suffrage amendment to the Constitution will be passed by a unanimous Radical vote in both Houses at an early day of the session, notwithstanding the adverse decision of several Radical States.—*Washington Letter in Ball. Gazette.*

ANOTHER PHENOMENON.

The Baltic, in the neighborhood of Cronstadt, according to the journals of that port, recently presented the singular phenomenon of an extraordinary subsiding of the water. The surface commenced to fall about evening, the wind being fresh and blowing from the southwest; the sinking, notwithstanding a change of the wind to the northwest, continued until 2 o'clock of the next afternoon, when the depression reached three feet two inches. The water then began to mount rapidly, and during the night exceeded its ordinary level by a foot. Nearly all the steamers plying between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg were aground, a circumstance almost unprecedented. The cause of this phenomenon cannot be ascertained, the usual explanation of the force of the wind being inadmissible.

In Wisconsin, it is asserted by the journals of that State, has a larger population of foreign born inhabitants than any other State. Of the naturalized citizens, the Germans are the most numerous, the Irish next, and the Norwegians third in point of numbers. There are also a great many English, Dutch, Welsh, Belgians, Scotch and Bohemians.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF PROMINENT DEMOCRATS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

After the election of Grant was known in South Carolina, a number of prominent Democrats, including Wade Hampton, called in a body on Governor Scott, and declared their determination to accept cheerfully and abide by the decision of the people, to stand by the State government in its acts, and to use all their influence in inducing the people throughout the State to do the same. They expressed conviction that the future prosperity of the State depended upon a unanimous and hearty support of the government, and reliance upon the ballot-box alone in the future as a remedy for the evils of unwise legislation. In reply, the Governor expressed the great pleasure their visit had given him, and his belief that this action on their part would do more to restore unanimity among the people, place the credit of the State where it deserved to be, than any political expression could possibly effect.

IMPORTANT.

Full and accurate inventories must be made by all dealers in tobacco, snuff and segars of the stock on hand on the first day of each month, and especially on the first day of December. Any person who shall sell or offer for sale tobacco, snuff or segars not properly stamped and cancelled after the day fixed for the use of stamps, (November 23, 1868,) and which have not been included in any monthly inventory required by Sections 78 and 94, or any person selling or offering to sell the same, who has neglected or refused to make such monthly inventory, will be liable to the presumption of having violated the law, and upon complaint made against him, the burden of proof will be upon him to show why proceedings for the forfeiture of the goods held by him without having the proper stamps affixed, should not be commenced.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE NEXT SUMMER.

On the 7th of August next a total eclipse of the sun will be visable in a part of the United States. The eclipse will be partial throughout the Union, but total in Iowa, Central Illinois, Southern Indiana, Kentucky and North Carolina, following a line from northwest, to southeast, beginning in Iowa between four and five p. m., and ending on the North Carolina coast a few minutes past six. The sun will be nearly at its greatest distance from the earth and the moon at its least, so that the obscuration will last a longer time than usual. There have been only two total eclipses visible in a large part of the United States during the present century—those of 1806 and 1834. Several annular eclipses have occurred, one of the most remarkable of which was that of 1838.

REVENUES FROM TAXATION.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics is preparing an elaborate report upon the statistics of taxation in the United State. The report will exhibit the Federal, State, county, township and corporation taxes in detail throughout the country. The total sum of the various revenues now exceeds $7[illegible],000,000 per annum—a sum which forms a considerable portion of the entire earnings of the people. The various forms of taxation are discussed with minuteness, and the report embraces the statistics of thirty-seven States, two thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine counties, and of a still larger number of municipalities.

We had infinitely to-day rather be an inhabitant of Spain or Cuba than Georgia, Louisiana, or any of the Southern States.—*Springfield Advertiser.*

And yet many of the *Advertiser's* Northern friends find it not only agreeable, but immensely profitable in being inhabitants of these same States. Governor A., Senator B., Judge C., Representative D., and Legislators, and Clerks, and Sheriffs, and Inspectors, *et cætera*, through the whole alphabet, admire the patriotism of their chivalrous editorial friend, but laugh at his discretion. They rather regard these proscribed States as political Eldorados, and the negroes as the chief source of power and wealth. Some of those who were born and raised here may be inclined to agree with this editor, and, if Radical policy is fully carried out, as we see it intimated, he can very well include Massachusetts, or any of the Northern States, in his denunciation.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Co-operative Colleges are to form the next feature of the great movement which, we verily believe, is to vastly improve the condition of the working classes within the life-time of our generation. Scotland, France and Germany have taken up the idea of schools mutually supported by the pence of the laboring men, and the United States will not lag behind. Lectures and experimental discourses on every branch of mechanical labor should be largely introduced, and would prove both lucrative and attractive. As we have remarked in a special article, the knowledge of detail in all little matters that relate to his occupation and his mode of life, with the best means of improving both, is what the workingman most needs.

The tenacity with which some men cling to life is astonishing. We lately published an account of the Vermonter who survived thirteen years after a tamping iron was driven through his brain. A man is still living in Eastern Ohio whose skull was penetrated by a gas pipe. The notorious Bill Poole lived several weeks with a bullet lodged in the septum of his heart; and a young man named Cryer died the other day at Lexington, Ky., three weeks after a bullet lodged six inches within his brain, and another bullet had passed from his back to his abdomen. He retained his senses until his death.

A bloody war has been inaugurated in the Fejee Islands, between the settlers and natives, in which the parties vie with each other in deeds of cruelty and inhumanity. The natives appear to have recovered their relish for human flesh, and several instances are cited in which they killed and ate prisoners taken in battle.

An "Ex-Medical Officer United States Army shows in a letter to the New York *World*, that the mortality amongst the Confederate prisoners at Elmira, N. Y., was as great as that among the Federal prisoners at Andersonville.